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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/009,581	04/30/2002	Mortimer M. Civan	22253-67116 US	1751
27730	7590	03/22/2004	EXAMINER	
DILWORTH PAXSON LLP 3200 MELLON BANK CENTER 1735 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			JAGOE, DONNA A	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	1614
DATE MAILED: 03/22/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/009,581	CIVAN ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Donna Jagoe	1614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 November 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 and 38-93 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1 and 38-93 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/20/02 & 11/3/03</u> .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

Claims 1 and 38-93 are pending in this application.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed on June 20, 2002 and November 3, 2003 have been reviewed and considered. See enclosed copy of PTO FORM 1449.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 3 November 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The rejection of claims 1, 38-43 and 47-93, made in the paper mailed 1 August 2003 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Drug Facts and Comparisons, is maintained and hereby repeated for the reasons set forth in the previous office action and those set forth below.

Applicant asserts that the cited prior art fails to define every element of applicant's invention. A prior art reference may anticipate without disclosing a feature of the claimed invention if that missing characteristic is necessarily present, or inherent, in the single anticipating reference. Continental Can Co. v. Monsanto Co., 948 F.2d 1264, 1268 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Other precedents of the court have held that inherent anticipation does not require that a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time would have recognized the inherent disclosure. E.g., In re Cruciferous Sprout Litig., 301 F.3d 1343, 1351 (Fed. Cir. 2002); Mehl/Biophile Int'l Corp. v. Milgram, 192 F.3d 1362, 1366 (Fed. Cir. 1999) ("Where the result is a *necessary consequence* of what was deliberately intended, it is of no import that the article's authors did not appreciate the

results."); Atlas Powder, 190 F.3d at 1348-49 ("Because 'sufficient aeration' was inherent in the prior art, it is irrelevant that the prior art did not recognize the key aspect of [the] invention. An inherent structure, composition, or function is not necessarily known."). In the instant case, the unappreciated anticipation also does not require recognition. Applicant claims to have discovered the method of modulating aqueous secretion by modulating the antiports of the aqueous humor. Since the pharmaceutical compositions claimed by applicant produced the claimed modulation of aqueous secretion, the discovery of the modulation of the antiport is inherent. In the context of the accidental anticipation, beta-blockers, such as timolol, does not accidentally modulate the antiport when the pharmaceutical composition is applied to a patient in need of treatment. The antiport necessarily and inevitably is modulated when the beta-blocker is applied and does not require a skilled artisan to recognize the inherent characteristic in the prior art that anticipates the claimed invention.

Applicant's arguments filed 3 November 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The rejection of claims 1, 38-41, 44-45, 49-50, 52-53, 55-63, 68-76, 78-79, 81-87, 89-90 and 92-93 made in the paper mailed 1 August 2003 under 35 U.S.C. §103(3) over Burke ('991) is maintained and hereby repeated for the reasons set forth in the previous office action and those set forth below.

Applicant asserts that, even when combined with other prior art cited by the examiner, it fails to disclose or even suggest applicant's invention. Applicant cites column 6, lines 63-65 wherein administration of the Na⁺/H⁺ exchange inhibitors is combined with an alpha-2 agonist. Applicant's claim language *comprising* leaves the

claim open for the inclusion of unspecified ingredients, even in major amounts. Applicant has amended the claim language to "consisting essentially of". However, "a consisting essentially of' claim occupies a middle ground between closed claims that are written in a consisting of' format and fully open claims that are drafted in a comprising' format." PPG Industries v. Guardian Industries, 156 F.3d 1351, 1354, 48 USPQ2d 1351, 1353-54 (Fed. Cir.1998). See also Atlas Powder v. E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., 750 F.2d 1569, 224 USPQ 409 (Fed. Cir. 1984); In re Janakirama-Rao, 317 F.2d 951, 137 USPQ 893 (CCPA 1963); Water Technologies Corp. vs. Calco, Ltd., 850 F.2d 660, 7 USPQ2d 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1988). For the purposes of searching for and applying prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103, absent a clear indication in the specification or claims of what the basic and novel characteristics actually are, "consisting essentially of" will be construed as equivalent to "comprising." See, e.g., PPG, 156 F.3d at 1355, 48 USPQ2d at 1355 ("PPG could have defined the scope of the phrase consisting essentially of' for purposes of its patent by making clear in its specification what it regarded as constituting a material change in the basic and novel characteristics of the invention."). See also In re Janakirama-Rao, 317 F.2d 951, 954, 137 USPQ 893, 895-96 (CCPA 1963). If an applicant contends that additional steps or materials in the prior art are excluded by the recitation of "consisting essentially of," applicant has the burden of showing that the introduction of additional steps or components would materially change the characteristics of applicant's invention. In re De Lajarte, 337 F.2d 870, 143 USPQ 256 (CCPA 1964). It does not appear that the introduction of an alpha-2 agonist would materially change the characteristics of

applicant's invention. The IOP is still lowered by the addition of the alpha-2 agonist combined with the amiloride analog.

Applicant further asserts that Burke could not have taught applicant's invention because testing was done in a rabbit. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., testing in a rabbit vs. human) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant's arguments filed 3 November 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The rejection of claim 46 made in the paper mailed 1 August 2003 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Burke ('991) is maintained and hereby repeated for the reasons set forth in the previous office action and those set forth below

Applicant asserts that Scholz et al. does not qualify as prior art in light of the patent issue date of 19 February 2002. However, Scholz et al. has the benefit of foreign priority to 27 August 1997. Additionally, the earliest US filing date of Scholz et al. is 25 August 1998. Applicant's earliest filing date is 7 May 1999 to provisional application no. 60/133,180. Scholz et al. is cited as prior art because it teaches that cariporide is known as a NHE inhibitor. Burke teaches that Na⁺/H⁺ exchange inhibitors lower intraocular pressure, thus providing the motivation to employ cariporide, to lower intraocular pressure.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Correspondence

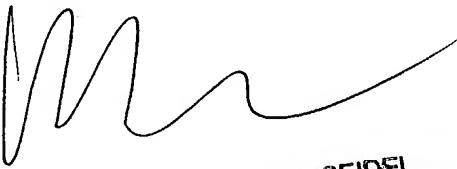
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Donna Jagoe whose telephone number is (571) 272-0576. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marianne Seidel can be reached on (571) 272-0584. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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